

SHORTER NOTES

A NEW LOCALITY FOR LYCOPODIUM SERRATUM IN MEXICO.—Until recently *L. serratum* had been collected only once in Mexico. Liebmann found it in the State of Oaxaca during the last century and published it as a new species, *L. sargassifolium*. His species has proven to be the same as *L. serratum*, which is distributed primarily in the Old World: temperate Asia, the Zonda Islands, New Caledonia, and Hawaii. It is scarcely represented in the New World: Cuba, Hispaniola, and Mexico. This is another example of an Asian-American disjunct distribution; the major range of *L. serratum* and the entire ranges of the species allied to it are in the Old World.

The second known Mexican collection of *L. serratum* was made by A. J. Sharp and Blanca Pérez García in June 1973 at a locality 6 km southwest of Tianguistengo, Municipio of Zacualtipán, in the State of Hidalgo, at an altitude of 2000 m. The plants were found in a subdeciduous forest with *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Ternstroemia latifolia*, *Alchornea latifolia*, *Alnus*, and *Quercus*. The specimens of this collection were found in two small patches about 500 m apart, both near a small stream. Because of the dichotomous branching and the prostrate habit of the older stems, the plants have a circular outline; four series of dichotomies can be noted in the larger specimens. The leaves are in several spiral rows and characteristically have their margins irregularly toothed. The sporophylls are similar to the sterile leaves or are just a little smaller. Although strobili are not formed, there is a slight concentration of sporophylls along the stem.—Ramón Riba and Blanca Pérez García, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Apartado Postal 55-535, México, D. F., México, and Martha Pérez García, Instituto de Biología-Botánica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-233, México, D. F., México.

NATURALIZATION OF CYRTOMIUM FORTUNEI IN NORTH AMERICA.—The fern *Cyrtomium fortunei* Smith, a native of southeastern China, has become established in Charleston, South Carolina as an apparent escape from cultivation. This record presently represents the only known naturalization of the species in North America. Specimens were first noticed in 1973, growing in association with *Cyrtomium falcatum* (L. fil.) Presl, on a moist, north-facing brick wall in a cemetery in downtown Charleston. By 1975 the ferns had increased to a colony of about seventy plants, and a collection was made (MacDougal 184 and 186). The probable parent plant is growing nearby with nursery-raised *C. falcatum*, and was evidently brought to the graveyard with them.

In the living state this species is easily distinguished from *C. falcatum*, which it resembles, by the dull green, not glossy, upper side of the fronds. The pinnae are more numerous and smaller, lanceolate or oblong, $5-8 \times 1-2.5$ cm, acuminate, and have finely serrate margins.